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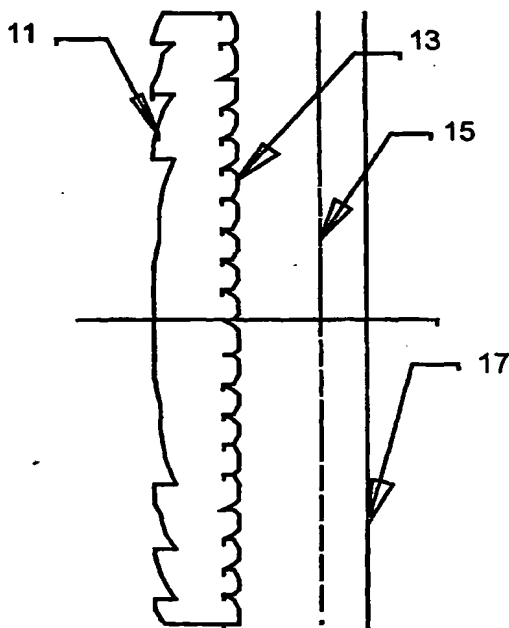
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(54) Title: **SCREEN FOR REAR PROJECTION DISPLAY**



(57) Abstract: A rear projection screen for use with a projection lens which has an exit pupil (23) is provided. The screen has a light entering side and a light exiting side and comprises in order from said light entering side to said light exiting side: (a) a Fresnel structure (11); (b) a lenslet array (13); and (c) an opaque layer (15) comprising a plurality of pinholes, said pinholes being at locations which correspond to the images of the exit pupil formed by the combination of the Fresnel structure and the lenslet array.

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**SCREEN FOR REAR PROJECTION DISPLAY****I. FIELD OF INVENTION**

This invention relates to rear screen projection systems including  
10 CRT, LCD, and DLP displays, as well as slide projectors.

**II. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

A projection screen is an optical device which does not create an  
image but provides a required field of view in the vertical and horizontal  
directions of viewer space. By reducing the field of view in the vertical  
15 direction, the screen creates the effect of increasing the brightness of the  
image within the viewing area, an effect which is referred to in the art as  
gain.

**III. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The invention provides a new structure for a compound screen for a  
20 rear projection display. More particularly, the invention provides a rear  
projection screen for use with a projection lens which has an exit pupil (23  
in Figure 3), said screen having a light entering side and a light exiting side  
and comprising in order from said light entering side to said light exiting  
side:

- 25 (a) a Fresnel structure (11 in Figure 1);
- (b) a lenslet array (13 in Figure 1); and
- (c) an opaque layer (15 in Figure 1) comprising a plurality of  
pinholes, said pinholes being at locations which correspond to the images of  
the exit pupil formed by the combination of the Fresnel structure and the  
30 lenslet array.

The lenslet array can comprise elements which have a square aperture in which case, in viewer space, the screen's half field of view  $\alpha$  can be described by the equation:

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA/f)$$

- 5 where CA and f are, respectively, the clear aperture and the focal length of the elements.

Alternatively, the lenslet array can comprise elements which have a rectangular aperture in which case the screen's vertical half field of view  $\alpha_v$  and horizontal half field of view  $\alpha_H$ , in viewer space, can be described by the equations:

$$\alpha_v = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA_v/f)$$

and

$$\alpha_H = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA_H/f)$$

- where  $CA_v$ ,  $CA_H$ , and f are, respectively, the vertical clear aperture, the horizontal clear aperture, and the focal length of the elements.

As a further alternative, the lenslet array can comprise anamorphic elements in which case the screen's vertical half field of view  $\alpha_v$  and horizontal half field of view  $\alpha_H$ , in viewer space, can be described by the equations:

$$\alpha_v = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA/f_v)$$

and

$$\alpha_H = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA/f_H)$$

where CA,  $f_v$ , and  $f_H$  are, respectively, the clear aperture, the vertical focal length, and the horizontal focal length of the elements.

- 25 The screen can comprise a protective layer on the light exiting side of the opaque layer. The Fresnel structure, the lenslet array, the opaque layer, and the protective layer can be arranged as subassemblies, e.g., the Fresnel structure and the lenslet array can be arranged in one subassembly and the opaque layer and the protective layer can be arranged in another
- 30 subassembly.

When the screen is used with a pixelized panel, the lenslet array can comprise elements whose size is at least several times smaller than the magnified image of a pixel produced at the array by the projection lens. Similarly, when the screen is used with a cathode ray tube, the lenslet array can comprise elements whose size is at least several times smaller than the magnified image of a dot spot of the cathode ray tube produced at the array by the projection lens.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute part of the specification, illustrate the various aspects of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. It is to be understood, of course, that both the drawings and the description are explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention.

#### **IV. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a rear projection screen constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a schematic drawing illustrating the correlation between the size of a lenslet array element and the projected image of a single pixel.

Figure 3 is a conceptual ray tracing for the rear projection screen of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a schematic drawing illustrating lenslet array elements having a rectangular aperture.

The reference numbers used in the drawings refer to the following:

- 11 Fresnel structure
- 13 lenslet array
- 15 opaque layer with pinholes
- 17 smooth surface of protective layer
- 19 elements of lenslet array
- 21 magnified image of single pixel
- 23 exit pupil of projection lens
- 25 light from projection lens

27 parallel beam

29 light in viewer space

## V. DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The structure of a screen constructed in accordance with the  
5 invention is shown in Figure 1.

As shown in this figure, the compound screen has four elements  
which are: (1) Fresnel structure 11; (2) lenslet array 13; (3) opaque layer 15  
with two dimensional structure of precision pinholes; and (4) a protective  
layer having a smooth outer surface 17. These elements can be arranged in  
10 two components as shown in Figure 1, where one component is a substrate  
with a Fresnel structure on one side and a lenslet array on the other and  
the other component has an opaque layer with a pinhole structure on one  
side and a smooth second side which serves as a protective layer.

The four elements listed above can be arranged in any combination of  
15 subassemblies but must have the following order from the projection lens to  
the viewer: Fresnel structure, lenslet array, and opaque layer with  
pinholes. The protective layer may not be necessary for all applications or  
may be unnecessary with the selection of a suitable opaque layer. When  
used, the flat protective layer on the viewer side provides an easy way to  
20 clean the screen with typical methods and products for cleaning. Also, this  
layer adds abrasion and impact resistance to the screen.

Figure 2 shows a lenslet array where the shape of each element 19 of  
the array has a square aperture to collect all light from the projection lens.  
As illustrated in this figure, the size of each element 19 is much (at least  
25 several times) smaller than the magnified image 21 of a projected pixel of a  
LCD/DLP or the dot spot of a CRT. This provides elimination of moiré  
effects on the screen.

The work of the screen is illustrated in Figure 3. Light 25 from the  
exit pupil 23 of the projection lens illuminates the Fresnel structure which  
30 has a front focal distance equal to the distance from the exit pupil of the  
projection lens to the screen. This means that after refraction on the

Fresnel structure, the light becomes parallel to the optical axis as shown at 27. Each element of the lenslet array focuses the light in its back focal plane. Light then passes through the holes in the opaque layer and exits into the viewer space as shown at 29.

5 The field of view in the viewer space can be calculated as:

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{0.5 \times CA}{f'}$$

where  $\alpha$  is the half of field of view (angular dimension),  $CA$  is the clear aperture (optical diameter) of a single element of the lenslet array, and  $f'$  is the focal distance of the element.

10 To provide a different field of view in the vertical and horizontal directions two different solution can be implemented:

(1) Each element of the lenslet array can have a rectangular aperture as shown in Figure 4. In this case the vertical and horizontal fields of view can be determined as:

15 
$$\tan(\alpha_v) = \frac{0.5 \times CA_v}{f'}, \tan(\alpha_h) = \frac{0.5 \times CA_h}{f'}$$

where  $\alpha_v$  and  $\alpha_h$  are the half angular fields of view in the vertical and horizontal directions, respectively, and  $CA_v$  and  $CA_h$  are the clear aperture of the element in these directions.

(2) Each element of the lenslet array can have a toroidal shape to  
20 provide different focal lengths in the vertical and horizontal directions (anamorphic property). For this case the equations for the vertical and horizontal fields of view are:

$$\tan(\alpha_v) = \frac{0.5 \times CA}{f'_v}, \tan(\alpha_h) = \frac{0.5 \times CA}{f'_h}$$

where  $f'_v$  and  $f'_h$  are the focal lengths of the element in the vertical and  
25 horizontal directions.

The opaque layer with the sets of pinholes can be done out of photoresist material. This material is exposed with an electromagnetic field

and developed with an appropriate chemical process. The process of exposure is done after both components of the screen are assembled. The source of the electromagnetic field is located at the position of the exit pupil of the projection lens (see Figure 3). This provides automatic compensation of all inaccuracies in the lenslet array with an appropriate shape and location of the pinholes in the developed opaque layer.

To increase the contrast and reduce the reflection of ambient light in the viewer space the opaque layer can be further improved by the addition of materials which increases the absorption of this layer. All air contact surfaces of the screen can have antireflection coatings that reduce the reflectivity and increase the contrast.

By using identical materials or materials with appropriate thermal coefficients of expansion, the optical properties of the screen can be maintained throughout the temperature and humidity variations which can be expected from seasonal climate conditions and set operation.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the benefits of the screen design of the invention include:

- elimination of moiré effect;
- full control of vertical and horizontal field of view in viewer space;
- low loss for light propagation from the projection lens to the viewer space and high loss of light (opaque property) in reverse direction; and
- a protective layer on the outside side of the screen.

Although specific embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications and variations can be made without departing from the invention's spirit and scope. The following claims are thus intended to cover the specific embodiments set forth herein as well as such modifications, variations, and equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A rear projection screen for use with a projection lens which has an exit pupil, said screen having a light entering side and a light exiting side and comprising in order from said light entering side to said light exiting side:

(a) a Fresnel structure;

(b) a lenslet array; and

(c) an opaque layer comprising a plurality of pinholes, said pinholes being at locations which correspond to the images of the exit pupil formed by the combination of the Fresnel structure and the lenslet array.

2. The screen of Claim 1 wherein the lenslet array comprises elements which have a square aperture.

3. The screen of Claim 2 wherein, in viewer space, the screen has a half field of view  $\alpha$  given by:

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \bullet CA/f)$$

where CA and f are, respectively, the clear aperture and the focal length of the elements.

4. The screen of Claim 1 wherein the lenslet array comprises elements which have a rectangular aperture.

5. The screen of Claim 4 wherein, in viewer space, the screen has a vertical half field of view  $\alpha_v$  given by:

$$\alpha_v = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \bullet CA_v/f)$$

and a horizontal half field of view  $\alpha_H$  given by:

$$\alpha_H = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \bullet CA_H/f)$$

where  $CA_v$ ,  $CA_H$ , and f are, respectively, the vertical clear aperture, the horizontal clear aperture, and the focal length of the elements.

6. The screen of Claim 1 wherein the lenslet array comprises anamorphic elements.

7. The screen of Claim 6 wherein, in viewer space, the screen has a vertical half field of view  $\alpha_v$  given by:

$$\alpha_v = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \bullet CA/f_v)$$



and a horizontal half field of view  $\alpha_H$  given by:

$$\alpha_H = \tan^{-1}(0.5 \cdot CA/f_H)$$

where CA,  $f_V$ , and  $f_H$  are, respectively, the clear aperture, the vertical focal length, and the horizontal focal length of the elements.

8. The screen of Claim 1 further comprising a protective layer on the light exiting side of the opaque layer.

9. The screen of Claim 8 wherein the Fresnel structure, the lenslet array, the opaque layer, and the protective layer are arranged as subassemblies.

10. The screen of Claim 9 wherein the Fresnel structure and the lenslet array are arranged in one subassembly and the opaque layer and the protective layer are arranged in another subassembly.

11. The screen of Claim 1 wherein the screen is for use with a pixelized panel and the lenslet array comprises elements whose size is at least several times smaller than the magnified image of a pixel produced at the array by the projection lens.

12. The screen of Claim 1 wherein the screen is for use with a cathode ray tube and the lenslet array comprises elements whose size is at least several times smaller than the magnified image of a dot spot of the cathode ray tube produced at the array by the projection lens.

13. A rear screen projection system comprising a projection lens having an exit pupil and the screen of Claim 1.

14. The rear screen projection system of Claim 13 wherein the Fresnel structure has a front focal distance and the distance from the exit pupil of the projection lens to the screen is equal to said front focal distance.

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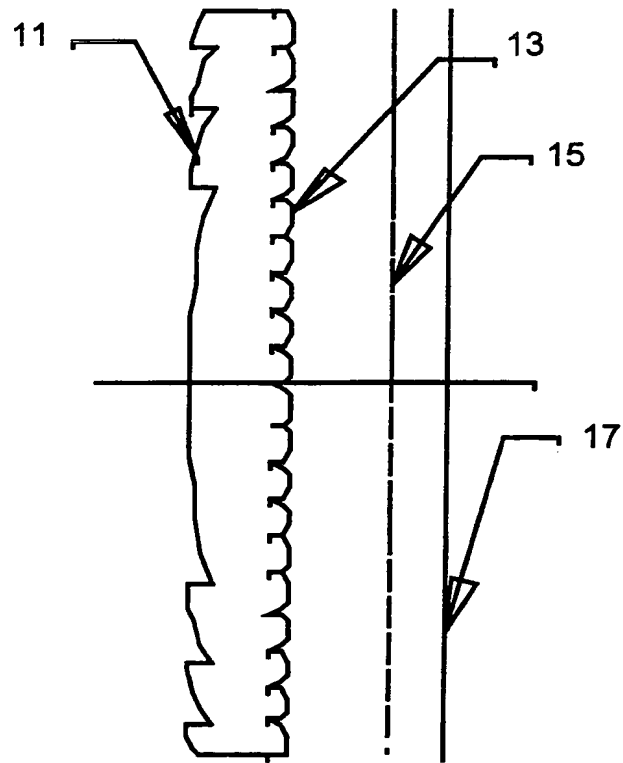


FIG. 1

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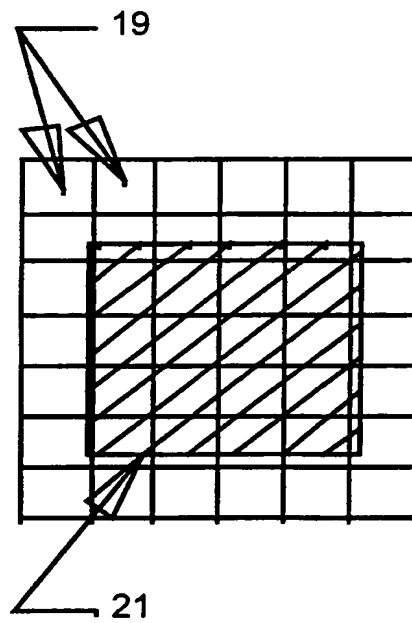


FIG. 2

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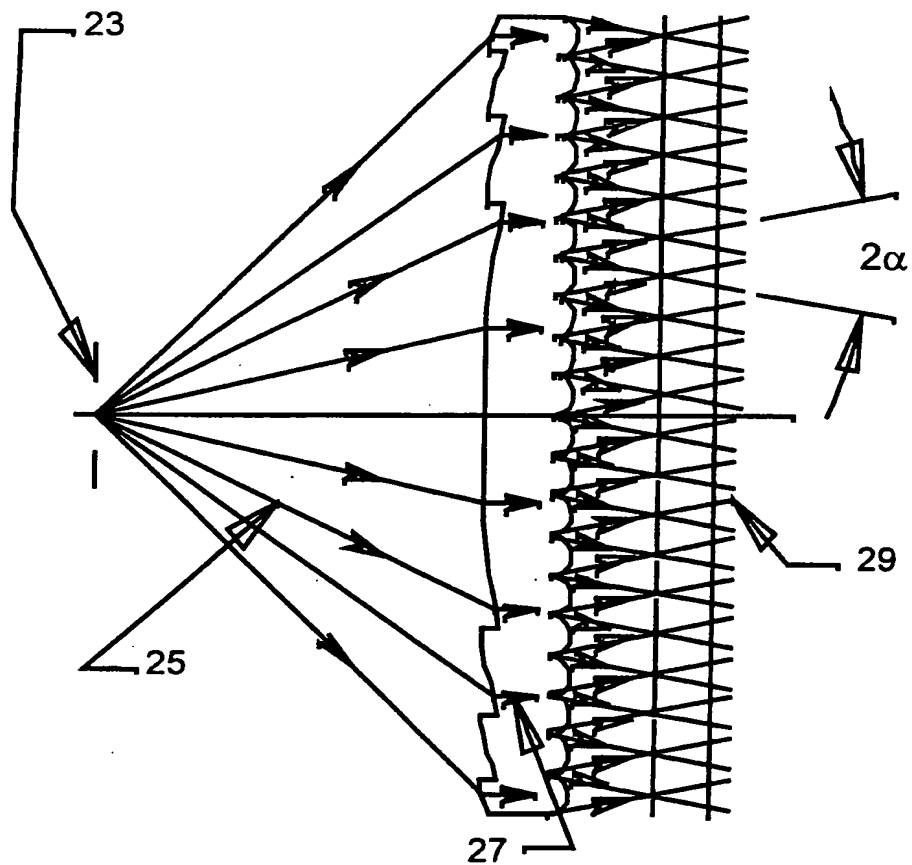


FIG. 3

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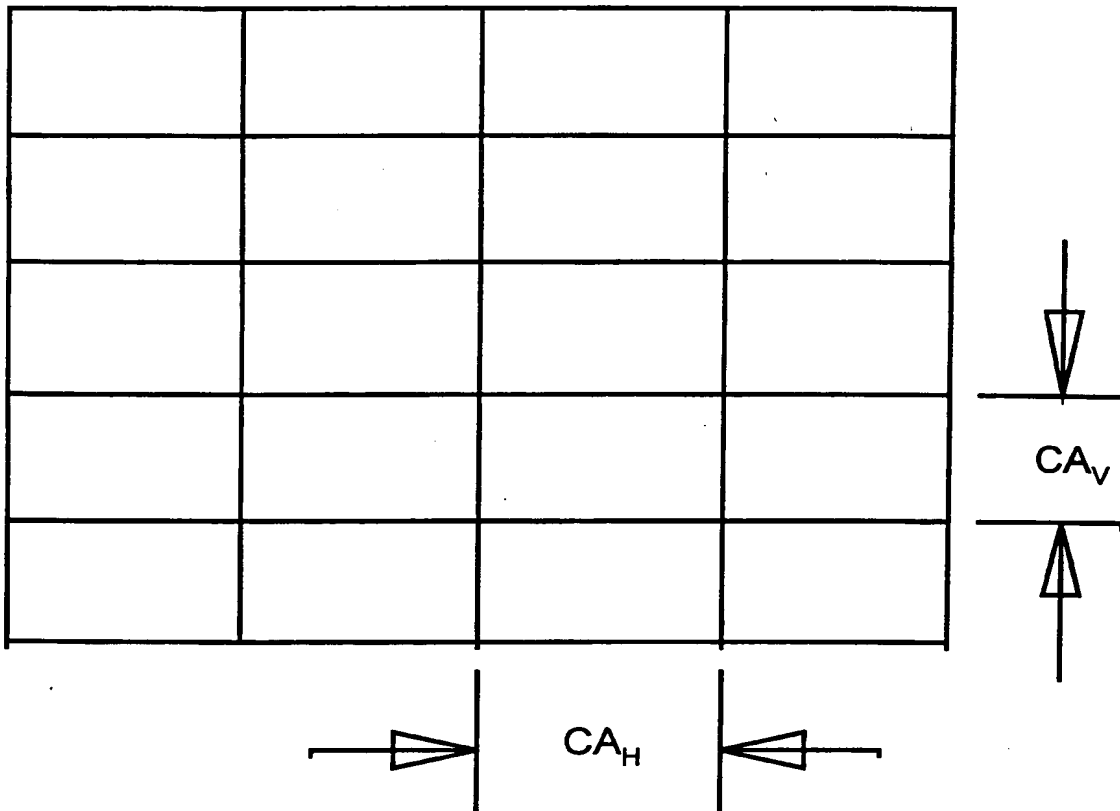


FIG. 4

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/23124

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G03B 21/56

US CL : 359/443, 460

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 359/443, 450, 457, 458, 460

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST search terms: anamorph\$, pin\$, pinhole

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,666,248 A (VAN DE VEN) 19 MAY 1987, (19/05/87) abstract and figures 2, 3a, and 3b.	1, 6-7 and 11-14. ----- 2-5 and 8-10.
Y		
Y	US 4,184,762 A (GUZMAN) 22 January 1980, (22/01/80) figures 3, and 6-9	2-5
X	US 3,580,661 A (COOPER, JR.) 25 May 1971, (25/05/71) figure 4, col. 4, lines 62-67.	1 and 6-14 ----- 2-5
Y		
Y	US 5,111,337 A (MARTINEZ) 05 May 1992, (05/05/92) figure 1 and col. 3, lines 21-28.	8-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/23124

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3,830,556 A (BRATKOWSKI) 20 August 1974, (20/08/74) figures 6, 8, 13, 19, and 22-24.	1-14
A	US 4,526,439 A (OKOSHI et al) 02 July 1985, (02/07/85) figure 2.	1-14
A	US 5,210,641 A (LEWIS) 11 May 1993, (11/05/93) figures 3-8.	1-14